

Title: NEEDLE SAFETY DEVICE WITH TORTUOUS PATH

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to needle safety devices, and more particularly a sterile blood collection device that features a needle protection housing.

Background of the Invention

10 In the blood drawing devices disclosed in Hollister U.S. patents 5,139,489 and 5,154,285, a Vacutainer holder has fitted thereto a pivotable housing for covering a contaminated cannula of a double-ended needle that is threaded to the Vacutainer holder. The disclosures of the '489 and '285 patents are incorporated by reference herein. Although work well, the devices of the '489 and '285 patents require that the user thread a double-ended needle assembly to the Vacutainer holder before use. For the user
15 to thread the double-ended needle assembly to the Vacutainer holder, the protective cap that keeps the double-ended needle sterile needs to be removed first. Accordingly, even before the device is used, there is the problem that the end of the double-ended needle assembly that fits into the Vacutainer holder may become non-sterile. So, too, given the fact that the
20 Vacutainer holder is shipped without any protection, the inside of the holder is non-sterile to begin with.

25 Furthermore, for those Vacutainer holders that do not have the protective housing disclosed in the '489 and '285 patents, a phlebotomist tends to reuse the Vacutainer holder for drawing blood from multiple patients. To wit, once a double-ended needle assembly that has been

threaded into the Vacutainer holder is contaminated, the phlebotomist will unthread the contaminated needle assembly and discard the same. A new double-ended assembly is then threaded into the same Vacutainer holder, so as to be used for the next patient. As a consequence, cross-contamination may occur at the inside of the Vacutainer holder, as blood collected from the earlier patient may have been splattered to the inside of the Vacutainer holder, so that blood collected from a later patient may be contaminated by the earlier drawn blood.

Brief Description of the Present Invention

To provide a convenient to use blood drawing device that is sterile before use, the present invention device comprises a Vacutainer holder modified to include a sleeve extending from the neck of the holder. A double-ended needle assembly is fitted to the neck of the holder, by either threaded thereinto with a given torque, press fit or some other method, so that the double-ended needle assembly is already fitted to the holder for shipping. To provide sterility, a sheath is matingly fitted to the sleeve that extends from the neck of the holder. Once assembled together, the respective configurations of the sleeve, the sheath and the base of the needle assembly are such that a tortuous path is provided in the assembled device that allows gas such ethylene-oxide (ETO) to pass through to the inside of the sheath to sterilize the space inside the sheath, which includes the needle enveloped by the sheath, but acts as a barrier to prevent bacteria or other contaminant infusion to the space inside the sheath.

To ensure a sterile environment inside the Vacutainer holder, a barrier sheet that allows sterilizing gas to pass but prevents bacteria from

passing seals, for example by heat seal, the open end of the Vacutainer holder wherethrough the vacuum blood collection tube is inserted. To prevent any tampering of the device, a tamper evident seal is provided at the junction where the sheath meets the sleeve. A broken tamper evident
5 seal indicates that the device has been tampered with and that it no longer is sterile.

Similar to the aforementioned '489 and '285 patents, a needle protection housing is attached to the Vacutainer holder by means of a collar that fits about the neck of the holder. The housing is flexibly attached to the collar
10 to be pivotable relative thereto so that, once the sheath has been removed from the sleeve and the needle used, the housing may be pivoted to a position along the longitudinal axis of the holder to cover the contaminated needle. To ensure that the needle continues to be covered by the housing, a hook mechanism integral of the housing grabs the needle as the housing
15 is pivoted toward the needle so that, once the housing reaches the alignment position, the needle is grasped and fixedly retained by the hook mechanism. An alternative way of ensuring that the needle continues to be covered by the housing is by means of a Side Snap™ mechanism whereby at least one locking portion at the housing coacts with at least
20 another locking portion at either the sleeve or the collar of the housing so that, once the housing is pivoted along the longitudinal axis of the device, the housing would be held along that longitudinal axis by the respective coacting locking portions. A combination of both the integral hook mechanism and the Side Snap™ locking mechanism may be used for the
25 device of the instant invention.

5 The sleeve to which the sheath fits may integrally extend from the neck of the Vacutainer holder. Alternatively, the sleeve may be a separate piece shaped in the form of a cup having an opening that matches the opening of the neck of the holder. The threaded portion of the base of the double-ended needle assembly passes through the open end of the sleeve, as it is threaded to the neck of the holder. Once fully threaded, the sleeve forms a seal to the neck of the holder, and establishes the tortuous path with the sheath and the base of the needle assembly, when the open end of the sheath is fitted thereto.

10 It is therefore an objective of the present invention to provide a blood drawing device that a user does not have to put together.

It is another objective of the present invention to provide a blood drawing device that is sterile.

15 It is yet another objective of the present invention to provide a blood drawing device that could only be used one time so as to prevent potential cross contamination.

It is still yet another objective of the present invention to provide a blood drawing device that could readily be sterilized and remain sterilized until use.

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Brief Description of the Figures

The above-mentioned objectives and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent and the invention itself will be best

understood by reference to the following description of the present invention taken in conjunction with the accompany drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the safety device disclosed in the '285 patent;

5 Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the safety device of the instant invention shown fully assembled;

Fig. 3 is a prior art Vacutainer holder;

10 Fig. 4 is an improved holder of the instant invention;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the device of the instant invention;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged view of the circled area of the Fig. 5 drawing;

Fig. 7 is a disassembled side view of a second embodiment of the instant invention; and

15 Fig. 8 is an assembled view of the second embodiment of the instant invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

20 As shown in Fig. 1, the device disclosed in the above incorporated by reference '285 patent has a holder 2 having a proximal end 4 and a distal end 6. A neck 8 extends from proximal end 4. Fitted about neck 8 is a collar 10 to which a housing 12 is pivotally connected by means of a

living hinge. Collar 10 is rotatably fitted about neck 8 so that housing 12 is rotatable relative to neck 8. The fitting of collar 10 about neck 8 is with sufficient friction such that on once housing 12 is rotated to a given orientation with respect to neck 8, it will stay there unless or until a force is applied thereagainst.

To use, a double-ended needle assembly is threaded into neck 8 by way of its base so that one end of the double-ended needle would extend away from housing 2 while the other end of the double-ended needle extends within housing 2. Blood withdrawn from the patient is collected by a vacuum tube inserted to housing 2 at distal end 6. See also the prior art holder shown in Fig. 3.

With reference to Figs. 2 and 4-6, the device of the instant invention is shown. Components of the device of the instant invention which are similar to those of the Fig. 1 device are labeled the same.

As best shown in Fig. 4, housing 2 of the instant invention device has a sleeve 14 that extends, either integrally or otherwise, from neck 8. Moreover, enclosing the opening of the distal end 6 of housing 2 is a cover 16 that may be paper or other types of materials that would allow a sterilizing gas such as for example ethylene oxide (ETO) to pass into space 18 of the housing, and yet at the same time prevents bacteria or other contaminants from intruding or passing into space 18.

With reference to Figs. 2 and 5, the device of the instant invention is shown to include a double-ended needle assembly 18 fitted to neck 8 of holder 2. Double-ended needle assembly 18 has a first cannula 20 that

extends away from housing 2 and another cannula extending into space 18 of housing 2, and which is shown to be covered by a rubber shroud 22. Needle assembly 18 has a base, or hub, 24 that includes a threaded portion 26 that is threaded to the internal threads 29 of neck 8. Once fully threaded into neck 8, base 24 is substantially positioned within sleeve 14. Although shown as being threadedly mated, in practice, for the instant invention, hub 24 of needle assembly 18 may be press fitted to neck 8. Hub 24 may be threaded to neck 8 of holder 2 with a torque force sufficient to ensure that once fitted, hub 24 could not be removed from neck 8.

Enveloping cannula 20 is a sheath or cap 28. As best shown in the cross-sectional view of Fig. 6, sheath 28 is fitted to sleeve 14 in a relatively secured and tight manner. Given the respective configurations of sleeve 14, base 24 and sheath 28, and their interrelationship, a tortuous path 30 is established between the interacting surfaces 28s, 14s and 24s of sheath 28, sleeve 14 and base 24, respectively. With the aid of appropriate vents 32 etched to hub 24, tortuous path 30 allows gasses such as the ETO gas to seep into space 34 enclosed by sheath 28 to sterilize needle 20 and the surfaces enclosed by sheath 28 within space 34, while at the same time creates a seal or barrier against bacteria and other contaminants from entering into space 34.

Another route via which sterilizing gas may be routed to space 34 is by way of space 18 of holder 2. The path of the sterilizing gas from holder 2 is indicated by directional arrow 36. The threads 26t of the threaded portion 26 of hub 24 are configured such that, when mated with the internal threads 29 of neck 8, spaces such as 38 are effected between threaded portion 26 and neck 8. Thus, sterilizing gas could in fact be routed to

space 34 by way of the opening at housing 2. As was noted earlier, cover 16 heat sealed to distal end 6 of holder 2 prevents bacteria from intruding into space 18 of holder 2 while at the same time allows sterilizing gas to enter into space 18 and, from there, eventually into space 34 defined by sheath 28. Cannula 20 may therefore be sterilized by the ETO gas input into space 24 either by way of tortuous path 30 or by way of arrow 36. It should be noted, however, given that tortuous path 30 is closer to space 36, most of the sterilization of space 34 in fact would be effected by way of tortuous path 30.

Since the device of the present invention is self contained and appropriately sealed, multiple devices of the present invention may be conveyed to a sterilization room en masse so as to be readily sterilized.

To ensure that the sterility of the device of the instant invention is not tampered with, a tamper evident seal 40, which may be made of paper, is fixed to both the lower portion of sheath 28 and sleeve 14. Any breakage of seal 40 indicates that the device may have been tampered with and that the sterility of the device is open to question. In the same vein, given that cover 16 is heat sealed to the base of distal end 6 of holder 2, once removed, cover 16 could no longer be reattached to the base of holder 2. Thus, any partial removal of cover 16 from distal end 6 of holder 2 is an indication that holder 2 may no longer be sterile.

Given that the device, as best shown in Fig. 2, is all preassembled and sterilized, the convenience with which the device of Fig. 2 may be used to withdraw blood from a patient is, without question, greater than that disclosed in the aforementioned incorporated by reference patents. So,

too, the fact that the device is a sterile use once only device ensures that no cross-contamination could take place.

The device of the instant invention, as best shown in Figs. 2, 5 and 6, has fitted about its neck 8 a collar 10, which in turn has attached thereto, by means of a hinge 42, a housing 12 that is pivotable from the position as shown in Fig. 5 to a position substantially along the length of the longitudinal axis 44 of the device. A number of mechanisms in the form of hooks 46 may be integrally provided in housing 12. Alternatively, corresponding locking mechanisms such as for example anchors and clasping fingers may be provided at the lower portion of housing 12 and either sleeve 14 or collar 10 so that once housing 12 is pivoted to the position as indicated by longitudinal axis 14, those coacting mechanisms would coact to fixedly retain housing 12 in the longitudinal direction, thereby enveloping needle 20. Of course, this is done after sheath 28 has been removed. The particulars of the coacting locking mechanisms at the housing 12 and collar 10 are disclosed in U.S. patent 5,469,622, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

In the case where only the integral hooks 46 are present in housing 12, after sheath 28 is removed from sleeve 14, to cap cannula 20, assuming that it has been used and therefore has been contaminated, a user only needs to pivot housing 12 to the direction of longitudinal axis 44 so as to have hooks 14 first bias against cannula 20 and then fixedly grasping cannula 20 after housing 12 is moved to its final position, as the hooks flex back to their respective original positions. It should be appreciated that both the hooks integrated to the inside of housing 12 and

the coacting locking mechanisms at housing 12 and collar 10, or sleeve 14, could be configured in the device of the instant invention.

A second embodiment of the instant invention is shown in Figs. 7 and 8. For this embodiment, sleeve 14, instead of being an integral extension of neck 8, is a separate piece in the shape of a cup, with its bottom portion having an opening 48 that matches the opening of neck 8. For this embodiment, sleeve 14 acts as a sealing gasket, once end 22 of the double-ended needle assembly 18 is passed through opening 48 of sleeve 14 and hub 24 threadedly mated to neck 8. Sleeve 14 is held in place by the action of bottom surface 24b of hub 24 of the needle assembly against the bottom surface of sleeve 14. Thus, once assembled as shown in Fig. 8, the same tortuous path such as 30 shown in Fig. 6 is likewise established for the embodiment of the invention as shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

Inasmuch as the present invention is subject to many variations, modifications and changes in detail, it is intended that all matter described throughout this specification and shown in the accompanying drawings be interpreted as illustrative only and not in a limiting sense. For example, instead of a blood drawing device, the instant invention may also encompass a syringe device that has fitted thereto the as shown needle protection housing 12. To maintain sterility of the needle, which is capped by a sheath, a sleeve such as 14 may also be fitted to such syringe so as to establish a tortuous path whereby the space defined by the sheath may be sterilized at the factory. It should therefore be appreciated that instead of a double-ended needle assembly, devices that uses a cannula that has a hub that fits to an end of a body, for example a luer end, may also be

prepackaged as a single sterilized unit. Accordingly, it is intended that the invention be limited only by the spirit and scope of the hereto appended claims.

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